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我国山西省蝠蚤属一新种记述

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在1974年,本文第二、三作者从山西省采获一种蝠蚤,经研究鉴定为一新种,兹订名和记述如下。

山西蝠蚤 *Ischnopsyllus* (*Hexactenopsylla*) *shanxiensis* 新种

本新种与蝠蚤属六栉蚤亚属 *Hexactenopsylla* 中若干种一样,实际上具有八栉,但其它特征完全符合上述亚属。本新种接近我国的长鬃蝠蚤 *I. comans* J. & R. 1921, 印中亚区的后延蝠蚤 *I. delectabilis* Smit, 1952, 西伯利亚亚区的内弯蝠蚤 *I. kolenati* Wagn. 1930 和广布欧洲亚区和地中海亚区的六栉蝠蚤 *I. hexactenus* (Kolen. 1856), 但下列特征可与近缘种鉴别。

鉴别特征 新种♂蚤(1)第8腹板除基部外呈直长细棍状,这与本属和本亚属的其它成员都呈粗短棒状或向上弯者易于区别,这是本新种的一个独有特征;另外该腹板腹缘和端部的鬃序也有所不同(图3)。(2)中胸背板后缘具一列上密下稀的鬃列,两侧约共18根长鬃左右,这与长鬃蝠蚤者上方12根鬃密接成簇有些不同,更为重要的是新种在此长鬃列之前,还在各侧散布着7—8根竖鬃群(mane),且不限于亚背缘(图2),这些特点为长鬃蝠蚤所未有,也与欧亚地区若干蝠蚤的中、后胸背板均有竖鬃群者不同;(3)阳茎钩突略似长三角形(图5),易于区别;(4)可动突呈倒靴形(图3),虽似上述几种近缘种,但细察形状和长宽比例仍不全同;(5)♀乏鲜明特征,但下列征状的组合:第7腹板后缘呈一倾斜线(图6),受精囊头部不太圆,腹缘稍凹,交配囊的管较长,肛锥形状见图6e,可辅助鉴别。

种的记述 头部(图1)口前栉两根栉刺前者短钝呈矩形,后者显长而端尖;亚额鬃列一长列小毛,最后3根稍大;其下额鬃列1—2(多)根;眼退化,只1根大眼宗;下唇须5节,长达前足基节1/3至微超1/2;触角梗节有5—6根鬃约达棒节之半;后头一斜列2—3(多)鬃,后缘鬃列6—8根鬃。

胸部(图1—2) 前胸背板2列鬃,前胸栉两侧共有22—26根栉刺,端尖略上翘;中胸背板的竖鬃群和后列长鬃见图2;后胸(背板)栉共22—28根栉刺,后胸后侧片有鬃3—4列:(1—2),2—4,2—3,2—3。各足股节内外侧都无侧鬃;后足胫节外侧1列9—13根鬃;后足各跗节长端鬃均不达次节之半。

腹部 第1至第6背板各有1栉,栉刺数变异较大,两侧栉刺数依次如下:♂14—18,18—20,15—17,13—14,9—10,7—9;♀11—19,16—20,13—19,9—14,6—11,5—11。第2—7背板气门下各有1根鬃;第3—6腹板♂各有2—3根鬃,♀3—4根鬃。

变形腹节(图3—5) ♂第8背板背缘有2(多)—3根粗长鬃,其下侧有6—8根鬃;第8腹板(见图3)腹缘有10根左右大、小鬃,其中较前的2—4根较长,端部有3几根长鬃,其中1根为鞭状弯鬃。可动突形状及其内侧近后缘的3根小刺鬃的位置见图3,端有一1根弯刺鬃。抱器背缘呈深圆凹,不动突圆凸,2根基节臼鬃特大,仅稍短于可动突;柄突基半段很宽,下半段急剧缩小。第9腹板基本上同长鬃蝠蚤,不过后臂第2叶后缘较直;阳茎杆2圈有余。♀第7腹板后缘形状和变异见图5,1列5—7根鬃;第8背板气门下1至几根鬃,有时与下方的鬃列相连,臀板下2—3根稍大的鬃;肛锥下近沿后缘有9—16根鬃;肛锥长宽比为2—2.7倍。受精囊和交配囊见图6。

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本文附图系刘泉同志所绘,谨此致谢。

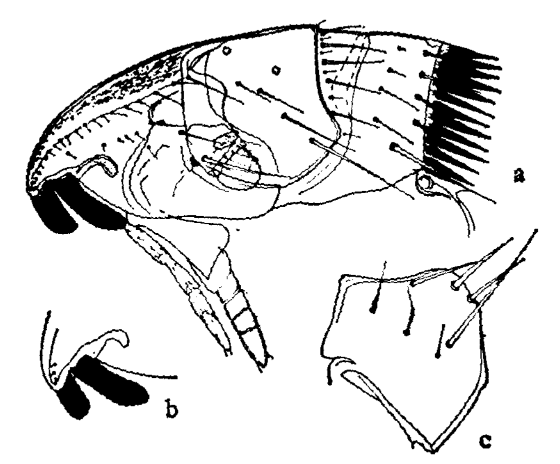


图1 a.♀ 头、前胸 b. 口栉另一侧 c. 后胸后侧片

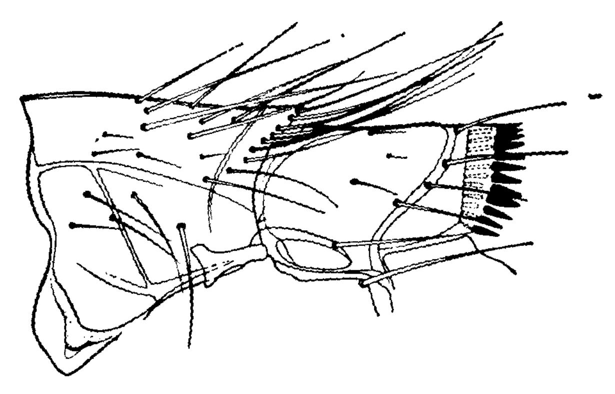


图2 ♀ 中、后胸

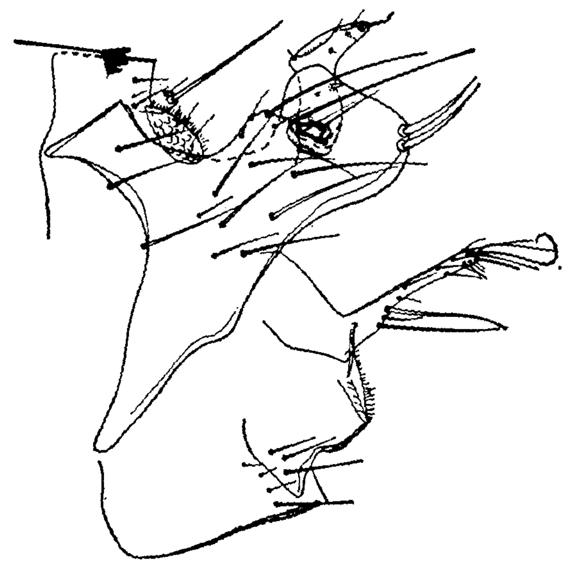


图3 ♂ 尾端

标本记录　正模♂，配模♀，副模2♂♂，6♀♀，♂ 体长2.0—2.1毫米，♀2.2—2.7毫米，均于 1974. V. 15. 采自山西运城地区解县的大鼠耳蝠 *Myotis myotis ancilla* 除 1♂2♀♀ 副模保存于第一作者处外，余都保存于山西医学院生物学教研组。

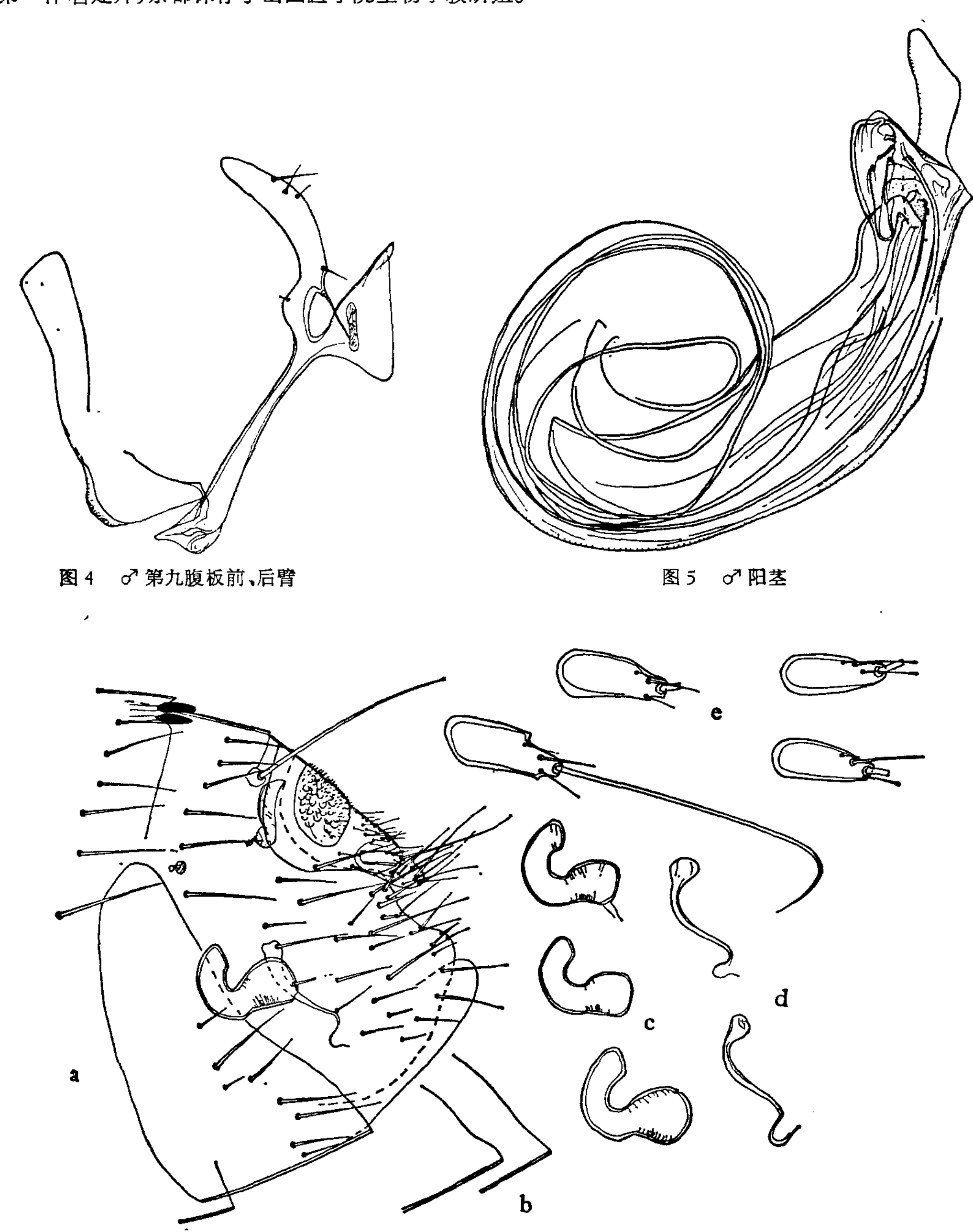


图4　♂第九腹板前、后臂

图5　♂阳茎

图6　a. ♀尾端　b. ♀第七腹板后缘变异　c. 受精囊变异　d. 交配囊管变异　e. 肛锥变异

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ISCHNOPSYLLUS* WESTWOOD, 1833 (*SIPHONAPTERA*: *ISCHNOPSYLLIDAE*) FROM SHANSI, CHINA

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Ischnopsyllus **(*Hexactenopsylla*)** *shansiensis* sp. nov.

Although the new species is 8-combed, its other characters are in conformity with the subgenus *Hexactenopsylla*. It is allied to *I. comans* J. & R., 1921, *I. delectabilis* Smit, 1952, *I. kolenati* Wagn., 1930 and *I. hexactenus* (Kolen., 1856). But the following characters diagnostic of the new species suffice to separate it from the allied species.

Diagnosis: Male: (1) St. VIII excluding its basal portion is a slender, straight rod and this is an unique character in the genus (Fig. 3). (2) Mesonotum bears a posterior row of about 18 long bristles on two sides together, of which the upper bristles are set close together whereas the 3 lower ones are distinctly separate. Before this row there is a mane of 7—8 long bristles on each side. It reminds us the manes present on both meso- and meta-nota on *I. consimilis* (Wahlgren, 1904) and *I. octactenus* (Kolen., 1856). But the mane in the new species is only confined to mesonotum. (Fig. 2). (3) Its movable process looks like a small upside-down boot, which is more or less similar to that of *I. kolenati*, *I. hexactenus*, *I. delectabilis* and *I. indicus*, but a closer examination of its outline and its length to width ratio as well as the location of the three small spiniforms on the inner side is sufficient to differentiate it from those of the afore-mentioned species (Fig. 3). (4) The crochet of aedeagus (Fig. 4). differs greatly from that of *I. comans* Female: (5) The female is not readily separable, but the combination of the following characters may be helpful: St. VII with slanting apical margin slightly convex in outline or slightly concave near lower portion; bulga of spermatheca not spherical with its ventral margin more or less concave; duct of bursa copulatrix rather long; anal stylet as shown in Fig. 6e.

Types: Holotype a ♂, allotype a ♀, with 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ paratypes (body length: ♂ 2.0—2.1 mm., ♀ 2.2—2.7 mm.); all collected in 1975 off *Myotis myotis* from Jie Xian, Yun Cheng district, Shansi Province, North May China. All types deposited in the Dept. of Biology, Shanxi Medical College, except 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ paratypes deposited in C. Y. Liu's collection.